Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 132 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, May 16, 1794. [Whole No. 528.]

Advertiſement.

THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.

edCity of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.
M. 5 m&th4w

City of Waſhington.

THE Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requeſted to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the preſent month, at 12 o'clock in order to chooſe a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.

James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for ſuch of the Subſcribers as may chooſe to paſs a ſocial hour after the buſineſs of the day is finiſhed.

May 5 dr26M.

Wharton and Greeves,

Have removed their Counting Houſe from Water ſtreet, to Morton's wharf,

Where they have for Sale,

Madeira and ſherry Wine,
fit for immediate uſe
Gin in caſes,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Raffia Matts,
Corks,
Jeſuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.

May 5. d—6t.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

Carolina Rice and Indigo,

BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.

May 14. d

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.

May 14. 1m.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;

Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16

Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.

May 10 tuth&s2w

For LONDON,

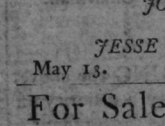
The Ship
WILLIAM PENN,

NOW lying at Jeſſe and Robert Waln's wharf, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to

JOHN FIELD & SON,
Or,
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

May 13. dtf

For Sale or Charter,



The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For Baltimore,

THE SNOW
BALTIMORE,
PERRY BENSON, Maſter.

Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to ſail as ſoon as her inward cargo is diſcharged, unleſs freight ſhould offer to detain her.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to

SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

Who have for Sale,
A FEW PIPES
Cargo Teneriffe wine
And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter caſks
London Porter in 42 gallon caſks
White and Red Lead and Spaniſh Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An aſſortment of East India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general aſſortment of Merchandize as uſual.

5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Sloop
PHOENIX,

Burthen about eight hundred barrels. She is in compleat order, and ready to take in her cargo. For terms apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

May 13. d3t

For Charter,

To Europe or the Weſt Indies,
THE BRIG
THOMAS,
SOLOMON BUNKER Maſter.

Burthen about ſixteen hundred barrels, a ſtaunch good veſſel, and a prime ſailer—For terms apply to the Captain on board, at M'Clenachan's wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

Philad. May 13. d3t.

Sales at Auction.

On Thurſday the 15th and Saturday the 17th inſt. at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at

John Connelly's Auction ſtore,
No. 78, South Front ſtreet,
A CHOICE COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
In various Branches of literature.

Catalogues may be had at the ſtore as above, and at No. 26, Spruce ſtreet, where the BOOKS may be ſeen any time before the ſale.

May 13. d3t.

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A ſmall aſſortment of
BALE GOODS,

250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has alſo to diſpoſe of
Barcelona Hand ſs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in caſes,
Souchong, Hyſon, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimſtone, &c.

May 10 d3w

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber leaving this city for a ſhort time, has empowered Mr. Thomas Potier to tranſact all buſineſs in his abſence, holding his tranſactions as Valued on

Louis Oſmont.

May 10 dtf

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ftf

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.

May 6 mw&s10t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A good Preſsman,

Who will meet with conſtant employ. Apply to Steiner and Kammerer, No. 85, Race-Street.

May 13, 1794. 6—3t

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thtf

ADVERTISEMENT.
SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,
On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,
THE FOLLOWING
Tracts of Land,
In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The		containing	acres.
Southweſt quar. of	Townſhip No. 2,		9,424
Northweſt do.	do.	4,	5,647
Northeaſt do.	do.	5,	10,525
Southweſt do.	do.	7,	9000
Southweſt do	do.	8,	3,950
Northweſt do.	do.	8,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	9,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	10,	9,000
Northweſt do.	do.	10,	10,475
			70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in value, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

FROM THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

Having been favored with a copy of the following letters, I ſend them for inſertion in the Centinel; they contain information, wort y public notice.

Yours,
S. C.

Algiers, 29th December, 1793.

Honored Sir,

WE the ſubſcribers, in behalf of ourſelves, and brother-ſufferers at preſent, captives in this city of human miſery, return you our ſincere thanks, for your communications of the 29th ult. and for the proviſion you have been pleaſed to allow us, in order to alleviate ſomewhat our ſufferings in our preſent ſituation.

We have drawn up, and ſigned two petitions, one to the Senate, the other to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and we ſhall eſteem it, among the many favors you have rendered us, that you will pleaſe to forward theſe petitions to their reſpective addreſs, ſo that no time may be loſt, but that they be laid before the Repreſentatives of our country, hoping that the United States, will fully provide funds for extricating from Captivity, and reſtore us to our country, families, friends and connections.

We have peruſed with ſentiments of ſatisfaction, and approbation, your memorial to the regency of Algiers, and have to obſerve, that its contents fully coincide with our ſentimente on this buſineſs, which we truſt, in the Almighty, will terminate to the honor and intereſt of our common country, notwithſtanding the inſinuations, (of others in this quarter) to the prejudice of the United States.

We truſt, and hope, that the United States will adopt ſuch effectual plans, in order to prevent any more of our Brethren, ſharing our unhappy fate, which unavoidably muſt happen, if ſome ſpeedy and deciſive means is not immediately put in execution, as we underſtand the Portugueze truce, with this Regency, was agreed on for one year.

What damps our ſpirits in ſome degree, is, that we are informed, that the plague, that fatal, and tremendous diſorder has given its awful alarm in the country adjacent. And as your unfortunate countrymen were confined during the night time, in the Slave-Priſons, with ſix hundred captives of other nations, that from our crowded ſituation, we muſt be expoſed to this contagious diſorder——which neceſſitate the ſubſcribers, to intreat you Sir, that in this caſe, thoſe our friends, and of influence in this Regency, will be authoriſed by you, and our honored countrymen, Mr. Carmichæl, and Mr. Short, to have a houſe taken for the reſidence of the American maſters and mates, and if poſſible, the mariners, to ſhield them from the threatening ſtorm of mortality, and danger.

We make no doubt, but in caſe of the Almighty's wrath, viſiting this city of iniquity, but the Dey and Regency would acquieſce to the propoſed plan of humanity, which would be eſtabliſhing an example for the general welfare of mankind—and would to poſterity be recorded to the immortal honor of the United States.

The ſame time, honored Sir, and friend, be you aſſured for your conſolation, that we the American Captives, in this city of Bondage, will bear our ſufferings with fortitude, and reſignation, as becoming a race of men endowed with ſuperior ſouls in adverſity.

We are much indebted to Monſ. Skjoldebrand, and Brother, his Swediſh Majeſty's Agents, in this city, for their humanity, and attention to the American Captives, and feel ourſelves particularly obliged to you, for recommending us to the good offices of Conſuls Skjoldebrand, and Mr. Mace, whom you mention to us as friends.

W e ſentiments of gratitude, and the moſt profound reſpect, we remain,

Honored Sir,

Y ur moſt obedient
moſt humble ſervants,

The Subſcribers in behalf of ourſelves, and brother ſufferers.

Richard O'Brien,	1785
Iſaac Stephens,	*do.*
James Taylor,	1793
William Wallace,	*do.*
Samuel Calder,	*d.*
William Penroſe,	*do.*
Timothy Newman,	*do.*
Moſes Morſe,	*do.*
Joſeph Ingraham,	*do.*
Michael Smith,	*do.*
William Furnaſs,	*do.*
John Burnham,	*do.*
John M'Shane.	*do.*

To DAVID HUMPHREYS, Eſq. &c.

To Captain O'Brien. and the other Captains, &c. of the United States, now prisoners in Algiers.

Madrid, Jan. 12th, 1794.

MY DEAR SIRS,

I HAVE been favored by the receipt of your joint letter, dated 29th Dec. and , as I am about to ſet out immediately for Liſbon, I ſhall be able to do little more than aſſure you that your memorials to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States ſhall be forwarded to them in the earlieſt and ſafeſt manner poſſible.

Having communicated to Mr. Carmichael, and Mr. Short, your apprehenſion that the plague may be again introduced to Algiers, from the adjacent countries, where it is already ſaid to prevail; we have not heſitated to concur with you in ſentiment, that in caſe of that dreadful event, it might be uſeful for you to have a houſe hired in the country; in order to endeavor by all human precautions, to prevent your falling victims to that terrible diſorder. Whereupon Mr. Robert Montgomery, Conſul of the United States, at Alicant, has been empowered, in caſe that dreadful event ſhould happen, to furniſh ſufficient money to pay for the hire of a houſe, in the manner, and for the purpoſe you propoſe. This proviſional arrangement to continue in force) until Mr. Montgomery, ſhall receive ulterior inſtructions from the government of the United States, for continuing or ſuſpending the ſame.

I entreat you will be perſuaded, my dear and unfortunate countrymen, that I receive with great ſatisfaction the marks of your approbation, of the honeſt, but ineffectual efforts I have made in your favor. Would to Heaven, they had been as ſucceſsful, as they were diſintereſted and ſincere:

I have only to repeat, that you may at all times and on all occaſions, count upon the ſympathetic regard, and eſteem of your real friend, and affectionate fellow-citizen,

D. HUMPHREYS.

P. S. Though I have repeatedly remarked, that it may perhaps, (for particular reaſons) be inexpedient for me to keep up a regular correſpondence with you; yet it is proper I ſhould add, that I ſhall always be glad to hear from you; and that it may be particularly intereſting to the government of our country, to receive at the earlieſt poſſible period, all intelligence of importance. I ſhall therefore always be ready to communicate ſuch intelligence, until ſome nearer, and better channel of communication can be eſtabliſhed.

From the SOUTHERN CENTINEL—publiſhed in Georgia—re-publiſhed by requeſt.

AUGUSTA, April 24.

At a meeting of the citizens of Auguſta and its vicinity, at the Church, on Wedneſday the 16th of April, 1794, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the preſent ſituation of public affairs,

Doctor JOHN POWELL, in the Chair.

The following proceedings were ſubmitted to and adopted by the meeting:

"WHEREAS upon all queſtions of a public nature, and eſpecially upon occaſions ſo important as the preſent, it becomes the duty of the citizens to aſſemble and expreſs their ſentiments, in an orderly, free and independent manner, therefore

Reſolved, That a committee of ten citizens be appointed and inſtructed by the preſent meeting, to prepare reſolutions expreſſive of the opinions of the citizens of Auguſta and county of Richmond, to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of a future meeting to be held at the ſame place, on Saturday the 19th inſt. at 11 o'clock."

And on motion, That the ſaid committee be now appointed—The following perſons were named and agreed to:

EDWARD TELFAIR,
THOMAS GLASCOCK,
JOHN MILTON,
THOMAS CUMMING,
PETER CARNES,
AMASA JACKSON,
PHILIP CLAYTON,
JOHN POWELL,
WILLIAM LONGSTREET,
WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond county, held in Auguſta, on Saturday the 19th of April, 1794, purſuant to the order of a preceding meeting held at the ſame place, Mr. Powell in the chair. The committee exhibited the following declarations and reſolutions; which on motion, were read and agreed to.

WHEREAS the Government of Greet-Britain has cruelly and invariably made the proſperity of other nations a mark for the aſſaults of her naval and military preparations; ſhe has with an indiſcriminnte hand, pillaged the friend, and plundered from the enemy, ſpreading devaſtation wherever ſhe went, and ſtaining the earth with the blood of the innocent.

And whereas ſhe commenced a war againſt America, contrary to the principles of nature, and carried it on in violation of all the ſacred maxims of truth, humanity and juſtice—has violated the expreſs ſtipulations of her treaty of peace, made with the United States, by refuſing to relinquiſh our weſtern poſts;—ſhe has pluudered our property on the high ſeas, captured our ſeamen, and barbarouſly compelled them to bear arms againſt a cauſe which they had previouſly defended with their blood, thereby depriving us of one of our moſt valuable reſources of national and commercial ſtrength: ſhe has defrauded us in our commerce, has excited pirates and ſavages to harraſs and diſturb us by ſea and by land! In a word, has in all her conduct avowed an inplacable enmity againſt us.

Reſolved, Therefore, that we conſider the meaſures of the Britiſh government ever hoſtile to the cauſe of liberty, and inimical to the rights of mankind; and that we will at the riſque of our lives and fortunes, ſtand ready to ſupport the government of the United States, in whatever meaſures ſhe may adopt to revenge the injuries done to America by that nation.

And whereas, it appears to be the genius and eſſence of our government, that our Repreſentatives in Congreſs ſhould meet together, with the ſentiments and temper, and act from the ſenſe of their conſtituents.

Reſolved, Therefore, that we conceive the government of the Union authoriſed on principles of ſelf-defence as well as by the laws of nations, not only to ſequeſter all debts due and owing from the people of the United States to Great Britain, together with all Britiſh property within the United States, but alſo to iſſue letters of marque and repriſals of their veſſels on the high ſeas.

Reſolved, That we highly approve of the meaſure already adopted by the general government, to indemnify our nation and its citizens for the loſſes ſuſtained by piratical robbers; and only lament that ſuch ſteps were not earlier taken to check the inſolence of our inveterate enemy.

Reſolved, That the people of Georgia, as well as all others of the United States, ought to imbibe the humane and generous example of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, in contributing with a bountiful hand to the relief of thoſe of our unfortunate fellow-citizens, who languiſh under the horrors of Algerine captivity.

Reſolved, That we are impreſſed with a high ſenſe of the ſpirited and patriotic firmneſs with which Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Dayton and others who have brought forward and ſupported meaſures calculated to defend our deareſt rights, and to revenge the injuries done to us, by a nation who has carried her devaſtation to the remoteſt corners of the globe.

And whereas at a time when the deſtructive armies of Great Britain had invaded our country, ſpreading horror, carnage and civil diſcord among our citizens, the people of France engaged in our cauſe, aided us in our difficulties, partook in our ſufferings, and held forth the hand of aſſiſtance to ſave us from ſlavery.

And whereas, that people ſtill continue to ſtruggle in the like glorious conteſt—

Reſolved, therefore, That we deem the cauſe of France the common cauſe of all true republicans; and that we ought to flee to the aſſiſtance of our brethren to whom we are bound in all the obligations of *gratitude*, *friendſhip*, and *alliance*, forgetting a *neutrality* which we have hitherto *virtuouſly*, but ineffectually, been careful to ſupport.

Reſolved, That it is our opinion that no terms of reſtitution, accommodation, or pacification be liſtened to on the part of America, from the perfidious government of Great Britain, until ſhe withdraw her fleets and armies from acting in a hoſtile manner againſt the people of France—relinquiſh our Weſtern Poſts, call home her bloody incendiaries from amongſt their brothers the ſavages, and redeem our countrymen, whom ſhe has baſely ſeduced into Algerine captivity.

Reſolved, That copies of the foregoing reſolutions be tranſmitted to our Delegates in Congreſs, and that they be alſo publiſhed in the Gazette of the State: And that John Milton, Abraham Jones, and William Williamſon, be a Committee for that purpoſe.

By Order of the Meeting,
JOHN POWELL, Chairman.

Mr. M'Millan,

NOTWITHSTANDING the above reſolutions were adopted by a majority of the Citizens *preſent* on the 19th inſtant; yet as the following reſolutions were produced at the meeting, but were by a *ſmall* majority and by ſome means prevented from being *fairly* ſubmitted in competition with the others; and as they are not only more expreſſive of our own ſetiments, on the preſent occaſion, but of thoſe of a very large and reſpectable part of the community, we conceive it our duty to have them publiſhed along with the others—Becauſe, in expreſſing our ſenſe of the injuries our Citizens have received from any other nation, we prefer the language of firmneſs and deciſion, to indiſcriminate and unavailing abuſe; and becauſe, we will not ſo far diſregard the true intereſt of our country, as to recommend war, if ſhe can preſerve an honorable peace.

THOMAS GLASOCK,
AMBROSE GORDON,
THOMAS CUMMING,
AMASA JACKSON,
HENRY HAMPTON,
WILLIAM COWLES,
JAMES PEARRE,
WILLIAM RILEY,
JAMES TOOLE,
JOHN POWELL.

WHEREAS the United States of America have, ſince their exiſtence as an independent nation, manifeſted in their intercourſe with the whole world, a diſpoſition the moſt friendly and liberal, and eſpecially in ſhewing an inclination to forget the injuries ſuſtained in their glorious ſtruggle for independency, by allowing the ſubjects of Britain to participate equally with others, in the moſt valuable branches of their trade, unencumbered with thoſe reſtrictions and diſabilities which reſentment might have dictated. The government of that country diſregarding this generous and conciliatory conduct on our part, has uniformly diſcovered the moſt deep rooted enmity againſt us:

By retaining poſſeſſion of the weſtern poſts, contrary to the ſtipulations of her treaty with us:

By refuſing to enter into any arrangements, by which the advantages ſhe derives from her commercial intercourſe with us, might be reciprocated:

By ſecretly fomenting diſcontents among the Indian tribes on our frontiers, and by encouraging and ſupporting them in perpetual acts of hoſtility againſt our defenceleſs citizens:

By exciting the Algerines and the other piratical States of Barbary to attack and deſtroy our trading veſſels, whereby ſome of the moſt valuable and important branches of our foreign trade are almoſt annihilated, and many of our fellow citizens reduced to the moſt wretched captivity:

By having unjuſtly and piratically authorized the ſeizure of our ſhipping on the high ſeas, many of which, with their cargoes, have been condemned and ſold without even the color of a pretence that they were engaged in a traffic, conſidered as contraband by the known uſage of nations.

She has cauſed our ſeamen to be impriſoned, and in many inſtances forced on board her own ſhips of war, by which means (independent of the unexampled cruelty of the meaſure) we may, in caſe of emergency, be deprived of one of the ſureſt and moſt important means of national defence—therefore,

Reſolved, That while we are ſenſible of the bleſſings of peace (provided it can be ſecured to us by honorable and worthy means) and though we wiſh to avoid a war; yet we are willing to encounter it with all its attendant calamities, rather than tamely ſubmit to the unjuſt reſtricti ons attempted to be impoſed on us by the imperious ſpirit of the Britiſh government.

Reſolved, That immediate and effectual meaſures ought to be taken, to ſecure a full and compleat indemnification for the loſſes ſuſtained by our citizens in conſequence of the ſeizure and detention or their veſſels by the Britiſh cruizers, and that all debts due by the citizens of the United States to Britiſh ſubjects, reſiding in Great Britain and its dominions, ought to be ſequeſtered and held as a *ſecurity* for the eventual reimburſement of the ſufferers.

Reſolved, That we have with much ſatisfaction, witneſſed the embargo lately laid on all veſſels within the ports of the United States bound to foreign countries, as we conſider it the firſt deciſive ſtep taken by our government to enforce a reparation of our loſſes and a conceſſion for the indignity offered to our flag.

And whereas, at the period of our greateſt diſtreſs in contending for our liberties, the French nation with unexampled magnanimity ſtepped forth with her powerful aid, and finally contributed to the eſtabliſhment of our independency, therefore,

Reſolved, That in grateful remembrance of her important ſervices rendered to us, we ſincerely and cordially, unite with our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, in recommending to our government, that every advantage and conſideration to which our Republican allies are entitled, by the ſolemn obligation of treaties and the ties of friendſhip, may be enjoyed by them in the fulleſt extent.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

If any individual of our family had been refuſed an office, in order that a *different* man might have it, I could ſee inviſible things and ſwear to them as confidently as any Antifederal Printer can do—I would fill my newſpaper with abuſe of the great officer who refuſed the office—I would call the true friends of government Britiſh agents, a paper junto, monarchy men. &c.

But as I have aſked nothing of the Preſident, and of courſe he has refuſed me nothing, I ſee in his character, the portrait of the Firſt Citizen in the World. I am one of the public, and have ſeen with impartial eyes the villainous ſchemes which have been practiſed to deceive and inflame us againſt the truly virtuous part of Congreſs—to obſtruct negociation, and thereby to ſecure a certain war, and in ſhort, to go on diſorganiſing our government, and preparing our country for ſuch a ſtate of anarchy as has but one known example, and not one known remedy. There is a great deal of truth, which ought to be told, reſpecting this faction—their hiſtory in Mr. Luzerne's day ſhould be told—The ſprings of action ſince that period, and during this ſeſſion, however hidden, ſhould be explored. The moſt vile and wicked Preſs that has diſgraced any city, has poured forth a ſtream of calumny and lies; but truth will prevail at laſt.

The cry of foreign influence has been raiſed by a party, the known, and probably, the *hired* creatures and tools of a foreign emiſſary: A party who villify and reſiſt our own government; who expreſs on all occaſions, hatred, rage, and abhorrence againſt it. Theſe are the men who cry foreign influence.

Againſt whom is the cry? The paper junto, the monarchy-men, Britiſh agents, &c. Doctor Moore has obſerved, that in general, the only way to judge of the ſkill of a phyſician, is his good ſenſe on common ſubjects. If he talks like a fool on topics that every one ought to underſtand, we may be ſure he is not an Eſculapius in his profeſſion. The ſame may be ſaid of political men: Their tenets and views are often diſputed, and there is no teſt to try them by. The ſupporters of public credit in Congreſs, are chiefly men of unſpotted private characters, who practice the ſocial virtues, who enjoy the confidence of their fellow-citizens where they are beſt known. With the exception of two or three, they are *poor* men, that is, poſſeſſed of a mere trifle of fortune, and what is more, they hold almoſt nothing in the Public Funds. The ſlanderers are challenged to ſhew the contrary. The ſort of men who are abuſed every day in the Gazette of Faction, have an intereſt againſt monarchy, becauſe they are too poor for Nobles, and not in favor of paper influence, as they do not hold the

Stock. Let the public, which has seen men abuſed in claſes, ſee how ill the ſlander applies to each individual.

CRITO.

PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 18.

London papers of the 19th March, contain letters from Lord *Hood*, Capts. *Linzee* and *Young*, and General *Dundas*, which give an account of the operations of the Britiſh fleet and army at Corſica; from which it appears that on the 19th Feb. the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of the empty town of St. Florenzo—the whole of the garriſon having gone off two days before towards Baſtia.—Lord Hood had in his diviſion of the fleet, 2200 of the Touloneſe. The fleet ſuffered much from ſeveral ſtorms on its way from the Iſlands of Hieres; and in attacking the Tower in Mortella Bay, the Juno and Fortitude, ſuffered greatly from the red hot ſhot of the French—and made no impreſſion on the Tower after two hours and an half cannonading it—at length ſome hot ſhot from the ſhips ſetting fire to the baſs junk which defended the works, they ſurrendered.—There were 33 men in the Tower, only two of which were wounded, and thoſe mortally.

The *Fortitude* had her mainmaſt much wounded, many of her ſhrouds cut away, three of her lower deck guns diſmounted, ſeveral hot ſhot in her hull; a great many men blown up by the exploſion of powder in a box, ſtruck by an hot ſhot, ſhe was on fire by another hot ſhot lodged in her ſide—the fire was however extinguiſhed, without material damage—beſides which, ſhe had 6 men killed and 56 wounded.—The land forces it appears ſuffered greatly but no details appear—the operations have ſo far ſucceeded that according to General Dundas's letter, "they have ſecured the poſſeſſion of Mortella Bay."

Says a Correſpondent,

What is become of our boaſted ſuperiority over the Britiſh nation, created by the *dependance* of their iſlands on us for ſupplies;—What is become of all our vapouring and threatening? How are we to ſtarve the iſlands by withholding our proviſions, if high prices in the Weſt Indies, the inconvenience of an embargo, or the *wants of an* Ally compel us to take it off, at the time when it began to operate? Will not the ſame circumſtances always occaſion a revocation of every future embargo? Shall we not be laughed at for want of firmneſs and ſtability? Does not our conduct reſemble that of a weak hearted father taking off a bliſter from his ſick child, the moment it begins to ſmart, though neceſſary for his recovery?

Propoſals are publiſhed in the Courier Francois, for printing in French by ſubſcription, Dr. Moore's Journal, during a reſidence in France from Auguſt to December 1792.

To be tranſlated by J. E. G. M. de la Grange, inhabitant of St. Domingo, and lawyer to the Superior Council of Cape-Francois.

Yeſterday a motion was made by Mr. Blount and laid on the table, in ſubſtance as follows:

That all intercourſe be ſtopped between the United States and the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands, Nova Scotia, and Canada, till compenſation be made for the late depredations on our commerce.

Yeſterday, Mr. Goodhue in his place informed the Houſe of Repreſentatives that he had received from the town of Boſton, their ſentiments upon the Embargo in their corporate capacity, and as it contained general information, not addreſſed to Congreſs, he begged leave to read it; upon leave being granted, he read as follows:

At a legal and very numerous meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, at Fanueil Hall, on Monday the 12th day of May 1794.

Reſolved, as the ſenſe of the inhabitants of this town, that the general embargo, impoſed by the legiſlature of the United States, on the navigation and commerce within the ſame, is a meaſure founded in the higheſt policy and wiſdom. Paſſed by a very great majority.

Reſolved, that the inhabitants of the town of Boſton will cordially acquieſce in the continuance of the embargo, until, in the opinion of Congreſs the objects contemplated by that meaſure ſhall be fully accompliſhed. Paſſed unanimouſly.

Atteſted,
WILLIAM COOPER, *town clerk.*

Died at Boſton, Mrs. Jane Mecom, widow—the only ſiſter of the late Dr. Franklin, in the 83d year of her age.

A paper publiſhed at Newbury Port, about 20 miles from Portſmouth, of the 10th inſtant, ſays, By an arrival at Portſmouth on Wedneſday, in 44 days from Dartmouth, Eng. we have certain accounts that Guernſey and Jerſey, are taken by the French—that the French privateers were cruiſing in the Engliſh channel, and all the Britiſh cruiſers in port.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, dated April 18.

"Laſt week, a perſon by the name of John Y. Thompſon, was taken up and committed to jail in this place, for having attempted to paſs counterfeit notes of the Bank of North-America, and of the Bank of the United States; he had in his poſſeſſion to the amount of about 50,000 dollars, and a 200 dollar note of the Bank of Maryland. There was another of the name of Dixon, (who was tried at Charleſton, by the name of Davis) but who made his eſcape, and has, it is ſuppoſed, gone towards your town."

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XV.

Mr. FENNO,

THE Obſerver again ſolicits your indulgence, for a ſmall portion of your paper, as a vehicle of his ſentiments to the public: his *long ſilence*, may not want apology ſo much as his former *obſervations*, yet the relation of one fact is due to the performers at the New Theatre; Ill health forms the only excuſe for the Obſerver, that he has not continued his remarks upon the performances, performers, &c.—The Obſerver has attended and been amuſed, and while he was amuſed has generally found cauſe of approbation; and the players may be aſſured they ſhall have, as he thinks they deſerve his feeble efforts exerted to reſcue them from any unjuſt cenſure or awkward criticiſms, as well as his hints of friendſhip to aſſiſt in the correction of any miſtake which may occur in the courſe of their exhibitions. Some publications in your paper ſhould have been noticed before this time, but for the ſame cauſe; as they were aimed or meant to be aimed at the Obſerver, or his former publications.

Mrs. Marſhall, whoſe particular merits the Obſerver promiſed to diſcuſs, will excuſe a further delay, until better health and more leiſure enable him to do juſtice to a favorite character.

The Spaniſh Miniſter, his amiable bride and bride maids, occupied a conſpicuous place in the Theatre ſome evenings ago, and among the general attraction of notice, the Obſerver paid them a portion of his attention—A reflection forced itſelf upon his mind that the conduct of thoſe ladies, thus diſtinguiſhed, form an important leſſon to all, and eſpecially to the *Fair* who attended the Theatre.—Were you aware, my amiable and beautiful friends, that your examples were actually faſcinating to your ſex? and did you then reflect that propriety and the dignity of virtue called upon you, in a language perſuaſive as the eloquence of a ſeraph, to behave with the utmoſt caution?

"Go to my lady's chamber" ſays Hamlet upon viewing the ſkull of Yorick, "and tell her if ſhe paint an inch thick, yet to this complexion ſhe muſt come at laſt; make her laugh at that."

Let reflexion call up this idea to your minds; and that propriety of manners and even religion itſelf, depend in a great meaſure upon example: and then examine your own hearts as to ſome part of your demeanour that evening. A hint is ſufficient to the ingenuous mind; you poſſeſs *almoſt* all that good ſenſe and virtue requires in woman; would you be ſorry to improve? The Obſerver is confident you would all be rejoiced, at the circumſtance of being able to improve; he knows you to be amiable beautiful & virtuous, but wiſhes you to realize theſe two maxims, *know thyſelf*, and *reverence thyſelf*.—The firſt applies to mankind generally, the laſt in a more appropriate ſenſe to your ſex.

May 15th, 1794.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

ARRIVED.

Ship Congreſs, Loring,	Charleſton
Hare, Ferrers,	Liverpool
Patſey, ——,	do.
	both 53 days.
Brig Union, Reymouth,	Liverpool
Sloop Atmy, Proby,	Edenton

The ſhip Minerva, Gilchriſt, is arrived at Amſterdam, in 34 days, with the loſs of a cable and anchor.

Ship Grace, Armour, was to ſail from Amſterdam the 20th of March for this port.

Capt. Bunker, of the ſloop Sally, from Turks-Iſland, ſpoke the ſhip Citizen, from Havanah to Baltimore; who has on board Capt. Peck, of ſloop Wealthy and Molly. Capt. Peck, was captured and carried into Havannah, and had his veſſel and cargo condemned.

The ſhip Camilla, Boice, of Philadelphia, was to ſail from St. Euſtatia, about the 25th of April, for Philadelphia.

Forty-one paſſengers came in the Hare, among whom are, the Rev. Mr. Hobrow, and family, Rev. Mr. Liverpool, and Wife, Mr. Bennet and family.

Laſt evening arrived here, an Engliſh Letter of Marque of 16 guns.

Capt. Ferrers, ſpoke 3 days after leaving Liverpool, off Scilly, the French Frigate THAMES, the captain of which informed him, that he had been out 27 days, and had taken FORTY-SEVEN PRIZES.

Yeſterday afternoon a ſmall ſchooner, a tender to the French ſhips in this harbor, was overſet in the North River, between Governor and Gibbet Iſland, by a ſudden guſt of wind, and all on board periſhed, except one man who was picked up by a ſloop coming in. The ſchooner ſunk in about 12 fathom water.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, Jan. 29.

General Caro has ſent an expreſs to our Court to demand a ſpeedy reinforcement for his army, as the forces of the enemy augment daily. Letters from Biſcay ſtate, that the French have erected batteries on the heights which command Fontarabie, and threaten to bombard it. The ſame accounts add, that the enemy, having made a very impetuous attack on our forces, ſucceeded in carrying a battery of 11 twenty-four pounders, which was placed on the banks of a river oppoſite Irum. It is for this reaſon, that the above-mentioned reinforcements have been requeſted.

On the 1ſt of next month notes will be put in circulation to the amonnt of 17,000,000 piaſtres.

BREST, Feb. 28.

All our ſquadron has orders to prepare for ſailing. Two diviſions are already gone; the firſt commanded by Captain Thevenard, jun. conſiſting of two ſail of the line, two frigates, and two ſloops;—the ſecond under Capt. Dore, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, four frigates, and three ſloops. The reſt of the ſquadron only waits for a fair wind. Jean Bon St. Andre is to embark on board the Admiral's ſhip.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

18 Ventoſe, March 8.

An addreſs was preſented from the Popular Society of Alencon, demanding the detention of all the prieſts, till there ſhould be peace.

Page and Brule, entruſted with powers from the Noble Colonies of St. Domingo, have been put under arreſt, by order of the Committee of General Safety.

Citizens from Nantz preſented a liſt of their fellow-citizens impriſoned by falſe patriots. They obtained leave that two deputies from the Mountain ſhould examine into the conduct of their perſecutors.

The Sitting terminated by a code of Cuſtom Laws to be added to the Navigation Act.

Duqueſnoy—Out of the four treacherous Generals of the army of the North—three have been condemned to ſuffer death by the Revolutionary Tribunal.—Richardot, the fourth, died in priſon the day which preceeded his intended trial. I move that his property be confiſcated for the benefit of the Republic.

This motion was rendered general, and referred to the Committee of Legiſlation.

Loys announced, that 800 boat loads of corn had arrived at Marſeilles, from Genoa.

Jollet appeared at the bar, and ſaid, that his arreſt had been procured by a cabal of rich Coloniſts, who oppoſed, with all their might, the execution of the beneficent decree which reſtores Liberty to the Blacks. After ſome debate, the Convention decreed that all the Coloniſts who compoſed the club of Maſſiac and the Colonies, and the Colonial Aſſembly, and the Aſſembly of St. Mark, ſhould be arreſted, and ſeals put upon their papers.

A letter from Dun-libre (Dunkirk) announced the arrival of a Daniſh ſhip with 700 razieres of corn.—"I move," ſaid Breard, "that no ſuch diſpatches be made public in future, becauſe it is impolitic to make known to the enemy the nature and extent of our reſources."—Decreed.

The National Agent in the diſtrict of Beauvais, announced that the property of the ci-devant prince of Conde, was ſelling at three times the valuation.

The Popular Society of Tours prayed the Convention to grant no truce to ariſtocrats, peace to ſlaves, or quarter to tyrants.

LONDON, March 19.

The duke of Brunſwick arrived at Berlin on the 28th of February. He lives in the king's houſe.

The volunteer battalions formed for the defence of the Briſgau country, already amount to 24,000 men, full of ardor to meet the enemy, and pretty well diſciplined.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill, purſuant to the report of the committee of the whole on the ways and means, brought in a report this day, the ſame was twice read—amended in committee of the whole—reported to the Houſe, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill providing for the intereſt due on the ſtate balances, as reported by the Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United and Individual ſtates, was read the third time in the Houſe of Repreſentatives and paſſed this day.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		Days
Brig Salome, Watſon,	Port a Paix	15
Sloop Friendſhip, M'Meriar,	Virginia	
Polly, Tully,		5

CLEARED.

Brig Conſtant, Miles,	Waſhington
Schr. Priſcilla, Hollett,	Norfolk
Two Friends, Price,	N. York
Sloop George, Butler,	Norfolk
Harmony, Ellwood,	Alexandria
Tryal, Briggs,	Newbern

The ſhip Diſpatch, from Calcutta, is arrived at Fort Miſſlin.

Captain Stites, of the ſnow Boſton, from the Weſt-Indies, was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Magician, who examined his papers, & politely diſmiſſed him. Capt. Stites on the 23d April, fell in with the Dragon privateer of Kingſton, who ſent his boat on board, and after examining his papers, gave him no farther interruption.

JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ſhip BACCHUS, Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA.

FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.

May 16 d

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
May 16.
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA, called the

Maid of the Mill.

Lord Aimworth,	Mr. Marſhall
Sir Harry Sycamore.	Mr. Bates
Mervin,	Mr. Cleveland
Fairfield,	Mr. Whitlock
Giles,	Mr. Darley
Ralph,	Mr. Wignell
Lady Sycamore,	Mrs. Shaw
Theodoſia,	Miſs Willems
Patty,	Mrs. Warrell
Fanny,	Mrs. Oldmixon

Being her ſecond appearance in America.

Gypſies,	Mr. Warrell, Mr. Bliſſett, Mr. Darley, jun. Mr. De Moulin, Mr. Lee, Maſter Baſon, Maſter Warrell, Maſter T. Warrell, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Rowſon Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Finch, Miſs Rowſon & Miſs Oldfield.

With new Scenery deſigned and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

End of the Opera, a new Comic Paſtoral Ballet, compoſed by Mr. Francis, called

L'Amour trouve les Moyens;
OR,
THE FRUITLESS PRECAUTION

By Monſ. Bellona, (being his firſt appearance in America,) Mr. Bliſſett, Mr. Darley, jun. Maſter T. Warrell, Mr. Francis, Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie.

To which will be added,
A Dramatic Entertainment, in one act, never performed here, called

Quality Binding;
OR,
A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner.

Mr. Level,	Mr. Green
Col. Modiſh,	Mr. Harwood
Lord Simper,	Mr. Moreton
Sir William Wealthy,	Mr. Francis
Mr. Plainwell,	Mr. Bates
John,	Mr. Bliſſett
William,	Mr. Darley jun.
Mrs. Level,	Mrs. Francis

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 5 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

Philadelphia, March, 1 1794.

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7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. pawaftf

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NEW THEATRE.

For the Benefit of

Mr. CHALMERS,

On WEDNESDAY, May 21.

A PLAY and FARCE,

As will be expreſſed in the BILLS of the DAY.

May 15 *d.*

Lcheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Bali, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymet of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry ſtreets.

May 15 1w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill.

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine Bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. ,dtf

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

May 1 t&cf 1 m.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.

Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.

Price 1 8 of a Dollar.

April 22. mw&ſgw

MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, LISBON, & TENERIFFE	WINES of the firſt quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.

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Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.

London do. in do. do.

Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.

London do. in do. do. and

Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Moris,

The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,

Were he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of

WINES, &c.

Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion.

Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.

May 9 tu&f2m

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Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

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BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality

PORK, prime and cargo of do.

BURLINGTON PORK

BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

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May 15. dtf5

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